## SOUTHERN PRESS

WASHINGTON CITY

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1851

Kossuru is expected to arrive in this city to-day, and public expectation stands on tip toe to see and hear this lion of the day. Although the admiration for his elequence and patriotic purposes prevails here, as well as everywhere throughout the country, with few and feeble exceptions, yet it cannot be denied that the enthusiasm at first excited by the man and his cause, has cooled down considerably. As he moves Southward, contrary to the usual law, he finds less explosive ardor; and though the warmest welcome is tendered to the exiled patriot, his doctrines are not received with the same favor, nor his policy approved of as unconditionally as

in the North and Northwest.

With entire frankness he has proclaimed his settled purpose, and his pre-conceived plans—his determination of returning to the continent as the missionary of revolution-his plan of enlisting the aid and courtenance of this government and people in support of his schemes.

In pressing these points as pertinaciously as he has done, he doubtless believes that he is doing his duty to that country to which he has declared his undivided allegiance to be due until death; but by the very openness of these avowals, he has, to a great extent, frustrated his own object. Misled by the incidents which preceded and followed his arrival, he believed the response of the New York sympathizers to echo the voice of the whole people, and took his ground accordingly. Subsequent events, and his own sagacity, soon satisfied him of his mistake, and he sought to retrieve that error as far as possible, but had gone too far to recede entirely. Hence, his position now, and that of Congress, are both delicate and embarrassing.

Kossurn has repeatedly declared that he attaches no value to mere complimentary receptions, but wants substantial and material aid in his enterprise. Congress, on the other hand, has very clearly indicated its disinclination to do more than extend a cordial welcome to the illustrious exile; and it is a curious fact, that while the Senate has appointed a special committee to introduce him, the popular branch has nothaving refused to suspend the rules for the in troduction of that resolution last week. So the matter stands; and it would seem, from present indications, that Kossutu will be able to accomplish less here towards the practical development of his views, than in any place he yet has visited.

He will, however, have the honors of an ovation at Cincinnati, where his platform has been fully endorsed by a great public meeting. The reason for this apparent cooling off here and elsewhere, arises from the reaction occasioned by the avowals of Kossura himself, and the demonstrations made by such supporters of both, as Mr. WALKER in the Senate, and the speechmakers generally at the Northern entertein ments. Although willing and anxious to do honor to one who deserves so well of the lovers of liberty, many of the most ardent admirers of the man cannot endorse his doctrines, nor see the propriety or necessity of involving this country in a foreign war, in the more than doubtful hope of thereby affecting the liberation of Hungary. Since he has landed on our shores he has had to contend against the open and covert as smalls of such foreign asymmetric as the No. saults of such foreign sympathisers as the National Intelligencer and the Courier and Entropy of the still now first friends in the law of nations by an armed interference in the law of nations by an armed interference in flungary. So he interfered. It is a sorrowful matter for me to think upon; it is dreadful even to remember what torture I felt, when I saw vanish, like a dream, all my hopes that there is yet in the law of nations by an armed interference in flungary. So he interfered. It is a sorrowful another experiment, until, at last, Brother Jona another experiment, until, at last, Brother Jona of light and liberty. We should not submit to this armount from the law of matter for me to think upon; it is dreadful even to remember what torture I felt, when I saw vanish, like a dream, all my hopes that there is yet in the law of matter for me to think upon; it is dreadful even to remember what torture I felt, when I saw vanish, like a dream, all my hopes that there is yet in the law of matter for me to think upon; it is dreadful even to remember what torture I felt, when I saw vanish, like a dream, all my hopes that there is yet in the law of matter for me to think upon; it is dreadful even to remember what torture I felt, when I saw vanish, like a dream, all my hopes that there is yet to remember what torture I felt, when I saw vanish, like a dream, all my hopes that there is yet to remember what torture I felt, when I saw vanish, like a dream, all my hopes that there is yet to remember what torture I felt, when I saw vanish, like a dream, all my hopes that there is yet to remember what torture I felt, when I saw vanish, like a dream, all my hopes that there is yet. an obstinacy which is not to be moved. The justice on earth, and respect for the laws of "naassaults made upon him have only excited sympathy and indignation-but the friendship of the Freesoilers (we rereat) has been fatal to ton Evening News, show the sentiment enteries not "injurious to the public interest," what of spayined politicians which controls the desti-

the approaching guest, by these remarks. We merely desire simply to give the real state of facts, and the reasons which will probably cause his reception here to be less gratifying and his reception here to be less gratifying and the declaratory speech in the ears of the property of the real state of the probably cause his reception here to be less gratifying and the probably cause his reception of the probably cause his recep

Democratic party: Political Affaire.

SAM HOUSTON AND THE UNTERRIFTED DEMOCRACY. The Hon. Senator from Texas, and candidate for the Presidency, has taken advantage of the lull which has succeeded to the gust of Kossuth enthusiasm in the public mind of our city, and has quietly slipped over from Washington, to coment more closely the relations between himself and the Democracy of Tammany Hall. The renowned Senator was admitted, on Friday evening, as a member of the time-honored confraternity, and on Saturday evening was initiated into the arcana of the order, and permitted to take his seat at the great council-board of the saschems. The preliminary agramminia were of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. take his seat at the great council-board of the sachems. The preliminary ceremonials were of that mysterious and cabalistic order, with a narration of which old nurses were accustomed to frighten babyhood, and of course it is to be presumed that the buck, the heated poker, &c., formed part of the modus operandi. But what ever was the ordeal which tested the courage sumed that the buck, the heated poker, &c., formed part of the modus operandi. But whatever was the ordeal which tested the courage and endurance of the distinguished neophyte, it is said he passed through it with great eclat; and so he is now, in that respect, on an equal footing with his competitor, General Douglas. The initiation ceremony being completed, the new member of the old society addressed his brethren

France and Russia

In Kussurn's Bar Dinner speech, occur the following passages, which throw light on the reciprocal relations existing between France and to the firing into the Prometheus, lately com-

The last revolution in France broke out in February, 1848. The republican principle raised its head. Did the Czar interfere? No! Is he, perhaps, in love with the word republic? He hates it, and would feel an infinite delight to hates it, and would feel an infinite delight to sweep away every republican—together with you, gentlemen—and even the word "republic" from the earth. He knows very well that, in the long run, his despotism cannot subsist on the same continent where a mighty republic exists, and still he did not interfere. He did not interfere in 1830 against Louis Phillippe, for the so-called legitimate Bourhous

called legitimate Bourbons.

He did not interfere in 1842 for monarchy He did not interfere in 1842 for monarchy against the republican principle. Why? He dared not. He was prudently afraid. [Laughter.] He got in a fury, and his armies moved towards south and west; but a calm night's sleep brought reflection home, and his armies moved again back. [Laughter.] But he resorted to another power in which he is more dangerous than in arme—to that power before which also poor Hungary fell—the power of secret diplomacy. He sent masculine and feminine diplomatists to Paris; and by the very means which he—after 1830—succeeded to make out of the

And only think, gentlemen, in Vienna, a Parliament met to give a constitution to the Austrian Empire; a constitution also to Gallicia.—Polish Gallicia, linked by blood, history and nature and immediate neighborhood to that part of Poland which he himself ruled, and of whose western frontier another Polish province. Posen, stood in full revolutionary flames.

berg, were shot down—the Austrian mock Par-liament sent from Vienna to Kremsen, and from Kremsen home. Only Hungary stood firm steady, victorious-the Czar had nothing more he knew that your government then was not willing to meddle with European mattere—so he had free hands in Hungary. But one thing still he did not know, and that was, what will England, what will Turkey say if he interferes;

and that consideration alone was sufficient to check his inclination to interfere.

So anxious was he to feel the pulse of England and Turkey, he sent first a small army, some ten thousand men, to help the Austrians in Transylvania; and sent them in such a man ner as to have, in case of need for excuse, that he was called to do so, not by Austria only, but

The following remarks from the Charles

profitable than he or his immediate sympathisers may have expected.

Hungary is not even the dream of those who yet mouth it in declamatory speech in the ears of this illustrious but misguided exile. The New York people will subscribe little money and less men. The Congress of the United news from the New York Herald.

The time has long since passed when the voice of Old Tammany was potential with the Democratic next.

The time has long since passed when the will run riot for a month or two, to sicken of at last. Cass will quote, and Foote will prate, and there will be a thousand other praters of less minister should thus become the scape goat.

Hungary is not even the dream of those who yet mouth it in declamatory speech in the ears of his illustrious but misguided exile. The New York Herald is twould be quite interesting to compare the two ance for the protection of Cuba against political answers, to see which is the most exquisite specimen of diplomatic courtesy. Everybody knows that Eagland is the prime mover in this of the French minteresting to compare the two and for the cases were precisely the same, and to would be quite interesting to compare the two and for the protection of Cuba against political answers, to see which is the most exquisite specimen of diplomatic courtesy. Everybody knows that Eagland is the prime mover in this of the french minterest. The cases were precisely the same, and to would be quite interesting to compare the two and for the triple allister? The cases were precisely the same, and to would be quite interesting to compare the two and for the protection of Cuba against political answers, to see which is the most exquisite specimen of diplomatic courtesy. Everybody knows that Eagland is the prime mover in this interesting to compare the two and for the cases were precisely the same, and to would be quite interesting to compare the two and for the cases were precisely the same, and the would be quite interesting to compare the two and the cases were precisely the same, and the there will be a thousand other praters of less or large calibre. But it is all gammon, nevertheless; and poor Kossuth, after a brief experience, will discover that the wose of his country have been made the subject of suigar declamation in the subject of suigar declamation discover that the wose of his country have been made the subject of suigar declamation discover that the wose of his country have doubt, like to see the correspondence with the destroy slavery in the West India isles, and the interference; and it is nardly fair that the French minister should thus become the scape goat, when, in fact, he is only an auxiliary. The people of the United States would, without doubt, like to see the correspondence with the destroy slavery in the West India isles, and the interference; and it is nardly fair that the French minister should thus become the scape goat, when, in fact, he is only an auxiliary. The destroy slavery in the Southern States. been made the subject of vulgar declamation for the most selfish purposes. He will soon discover that topics and occasions such as his

The Journal of Commerce says :

For the Southern Press

of the Navy to Commodore PARKER, in relation municated to the Senate, I was struck with the following passages:

"Whatever may have been the merits of the "Whatever may have been the merits of the question between the Captain of the Prometheus and the authorities of Nicaragua, the United States acknowledge no right in the government or vessels of Great Britain to exercise any police or supervision over American merchant vessels at Nicaragua, or elsewhere, out of the British dominions," &c., &c.

The Secretary concludes as follows

"At the same time you will assure the local authorities of the port that the United States will not justify the non-payment of any lawful and proper port duties on the part of their merchant vessels, and that they desire the most

he—after 1830—succeeded to make out of the citizen King, a satellite of the Holy Alliance, he also succeeded to make out of the revolution of vindication of the laws or regulations of the 1848, a mock republic.

But the pulsations of the great French heart vibrated throughout the continent. Every tyrant trembled. Every throne quaked. Germany cared not about his petty tyranny. The confederation of princes was blown asunder like in the former case the British were protecting to the first trembled. Church at Frankfort threatened to become one. The power of his father-in-law in Berlin stood not more steady upon its feet than a drunken fellow. The Emperor of Austria fled from his palace after having waved out of his own window the flag of freedom, by his own hand, a few weeks before.

And only think, gentlemen, in Vienna, in very Vienna, a Parling of the Mosquitoes, and of course still claim the rights which it has been understood were relinquished by the late treaty. I have little doubt but such is the fact, though it may suit the administration to favor a different opinion. It is pretty noto rious, I believe, that the British have not about the second of the cansus documents, was taken up and made the special order for January 6th.

The joint resolution relating to the printing of the census documents, was taken up and made the special order for January 6th.

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The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Smith, Phart, Badgra and Margur, who were in favor of indefinitely postponing it. Messrs. Bright and Gwin were in favor of prompt action on the subrice, Posen, stood in full revolutionary flames.

You can imagine how the Czar raged, how he wished to unite all mankind in one head, so as change the nature of the outrage, because, if the wished to unite all mankind in one head, so as he could cut it off with a single blow; and still he did nowhere interfere. Why? He was prudently afraid; so he took for motto, "I would, but Ican't."

However, the French Republic became very innocent to him—almost an ally in many re standing the late treaty; in other words, to retain the control of the only practicable route
spects, really an ally in many respects, as in unfortunate Rome we have seen. The gentleman
at Frankfort proved also to be very innocent.
The hopes of Germany failed—his father-in law
shot down—his people in Vienna, Prague, Lemberry were shot down the Ametician words are treaty; in other words, to retain the control of the only practicable route
for a ship canal across the Isthmus. It is high
time these questions were definitely settled. It
is one of great consequence to the present as well
shot down—his people in Vienna, Prague, Lemas future interests of the United States, and the
states be requested to communicate to this
House, if not incompatible with the public interset, information, if any, in his power, first, as to s, Lem-as future interests of the United States, and the est, information, if any, in his power, first, as to the conclusion of the treaty between Spain, of Central America, being left solely to the appropriations are necessary to increase our more of that power will gradually be reduced force on that station." to a state of complete dependence, and become the tools of her ambition. If the doctrine of intervention on the part of the United States is applicable anywhere, it is to this question. Prompt action is almost always better than procrastination; and many wars have been prevented by the former, which were the consequence of the Italian States and the possession of Cuba, is not disputed. Here then is a violation of the famous Monroe declaration against the intervention of foreign powers in the political concerns of this continent. But more, this triple alliance is an intervention in behalf of the cause of despotism, its palpable design being to protect the island of Cuba against all attempts at its political emancipation. so in the case of the United States and England. The former have uniformly delayed takland. The former have uniformly delayed taking proper measures in the beginning, and by their acquiescence in one injury or insult, provoked others, until, at length, they could only protect their rights, or defend their honors, by a resort to arms. England feels our pulse, and if

the furtherance of his mission, here and else tained in that section towards the progressive where.

tained in that section towards the progressive has become of the letter of the Secretary of policy of the Kossuth propaganda:

State in reply to that of the British charge, an of foreign powers. The Fillmore dynasty must It is not our purpose to cast any censure on INTERVENTION IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—There nouncing the intervention of England in the afneeds be scourged into some sensibility to na-

at some length; but as it was with construction conduction of the control of the is said be passed through it with great celat; and so he is now, in that respect, on an equal footing with his competitor, General Douglas. The initiation ceremony being completed, the new member of the old society addressed his brethren at some length; but as it was with closed doors, we cannot give, as we would otherwise have cannot give, as we would otherwise have cannot give, as we would otherwise have carriages in this country. The first instalment of 5 per cent. is to be expended in bringing out a carriage on the new plan; after which, if any subscriber is dissatisfied with the prospects of the per cent. It is not done, a report of his inauguration speech.

The results of the Democratic ward primary elections, in sixteen of the wards of the city, have been made known, and, so far, their tendency seems to be in favor of Gen. Cass, and, and an effort is on foot to get up a company with a capital of search.

The results of the Democratic ward primary absoriber is dissatisfied with the prospects of the prevent of the prevent of the prevent of the manufacture and sale of such carriages in this country. The first instalment of 5 per cent. is to be expended in bringing out a carriage for the increase of the ording squadron, with instructions to protect disquadron, with instructions to pro

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE. MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1851. The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and a quore

was present—about 30 members.

Prayers were offered and the journal read.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, through their clerk, announcing the passage of the bill, making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the temporary repair of the Library, &cc.; also of the resolution appointing a commit-&c.; also of the resolution appointing a commit-tee to examine witnesses, enquire into the origin

Mr. SHIELDS, from the committee appointed to receive Kossuth, reported a recommendation that the same proceedings as were had when Lafayette visited the Senate, be observed—that the CHAIRMAN of the committee introduce him in the following words: "We present Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States." Upon which, the senators are recommended to rise, and the President will invite him to be seated.

The report was accepted

The report was accepted.

The House resolution and bill relating to the late fire, &c., were laid on the table.

adjustment; for in the present apparently total France, and Great Britain, in respect to the neglect of the government of the United States Island of Cubs, and the nature of that treaty; to take any measures to counteract the policy of England in this question, the helpless States

second, as to the relative strength of the British, French, and United States squadrons in the West India seas; and thirdly, whether additional

That three European powers mentioned in this resolution have concluded some sort of

infancy; but Hercules has now left his cradle.

While on the subject of Executive communications to Congress, I should like to know, if it

ments. The indolent, indifferent, imbecile squad

Southern States, and might possibly wrap them secret reason for the omission. Without it the secret reason for the omission. Yet all of the right of search. Squadrons of the triple aliance, is the secret text, was puzzled, and could not be induced to go on. Some of the triple of the relative the condition of every nation that special to the fact of his fellow-man. That would be induced to go on. Some of the triple of the verifical through it was all medesty on the part of the philosopher, but the result opened their eyes. There was one wight, C. Mathews, who was in a terrible fix. He had given proofs their eyes. There was one wight, C. Mathews, who was in a terrible fix. He had given proofs should come out of its silk worm house, it would not be induced to go on. Some of the uninitiated thought it was all medesty on the part of the philosopher, but the result opened their eyes. There was one wight, C. Mathews, who was in a terrible fix. He had given proofs should come out of its silk worm house, it would not be induced to go on. Some of the uninitiated thought it was all medesty on the par "The President was mounted on his white steed, and wore the uniform of a general of the National Guards. He advanced to the main path National Guards. He advanced to the main path nearest the palace, and turned into the quay, where he was received by a multitude with the will bined fleet of France and England, then will be seen as the investment of the company of

From the New York Herald.

The Abolition and Socialist Press Dinner to Kossuth-A brief History and Expose of the whole Affair.

We percrive that the country newspapers at a distance are discussing the press dinner given to Kossuth in this city, by a knot of Abolitionists and socialists; and some of them seem to be lost in a laby inth, being entirely ignorant of the ropes in this curious affair. Let us give them a clue to enable them to find their way out, and let us throw a little light upon the dark

the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was received, read and laid on the table, relating to the court martial in the case of W. K. Latimer.

BELFFION OF KOBSUTH.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the committee appointed or receive Kossuth, reported a recommendation hat the same proceedings as were had when Layette visited the Senate, be observed—that the CMAIRMAN of the committee introduce him in the ollowing words: "We present Louis Kossuth

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The lique of Abolitionists and Socialists, connected with a portion of the press of this city, when they found that Kossuth was on his way to this country, put their heads together, and came to the conclusion that he was a trump card, and that they would seize him the moment he landed on our shores, and play him off to the best advantage, knowing very well that nothing could do him a greater injury than any connection with them, however much it might serve to you to excuse me, if you shall not hear an element of the press of this city, when they found that Kossuth was on his way to this country, put their heads together, and came to the conclusion that he was a trump card, and that they would seize him the moment he landed on our shores, and play him off to the best advantage, knowing very well that nothing cause you have the fulfilment of it in your own hearts. [Applause.] Therefore let me entreat you to excuse me, if you shall not hear a release to the committee introduce him in the landed on our shores, and Socialists, connected with a portion of the press of this city, when they found that Kossuth was on his way to this country, put their heads together, and came to the conclusion that he was a trump card, and that they would seize him the moment he landed on our shores, and Socialists, conment of the constant of the Louis days.

But, gentlemen, my consolation is, that I suppose you come not to have a pleasure here, but the committee and in the cause which I have the committee and the landed on the committee and the landed could do him a greater injury than any connec-tion with them, however much it might serve to give them a short-lived and factitious import-

These gentlemen, however, soon saw through the cheat, and very properly had their names the cheat, and very properly had their names removed. It was important to take t me by the forelock, and the first thing to be secured, therefore, was the ear-of Kossuth, as soon as he set his foot upon our shores, nay, if possible, before that. Nothing could be more opportune for their game than the fact of Sidney Doane, an abolition Whig, being the health officer, and having, in virtue of his office, the oppornuity of coming first in contact with the Hungarian chief. It was accordingly arranged that Dr. Doane in my own family; and between members of one family there is no place for ceremony, and you will excuse me therefore. [Applause.] If you find me not eloquent you will find me true. Gentlemen, it was gratifying to me to receive, during my stay in New York, through the joint committee of the corporation and of the citizens of Baltimore, the expressions of your sentiments, and to get notice of those generous resolutions which you tendered to me. Those sentiments, out of which the resolutions of the city of Baltimore issued became to use the more important It was accordingly arranged that Dr. Doane should not wait to let Kossuth land, but address the more beneficial, as the day approached when assent, placing his hand upon his heart.

The next step was the secret introduction by Draper, of the Tribune, Times, and Ecening Post Draper, of the Tribune, Times, and Evening Post coterie. Kossuth was informed that these were the gentlemen to whom he was indebted for the grand press dinner that was about to come off, and which would be of such vast importance to his cause. Kossuth felt quite overcome with president.

The next step was the section Post of that great ranner, we member of that great ranner, are also brethren, called to act towards the other as brethren should act.

Amongst those mighty interests entrusted by the sovereign people of the United States to the care of your national government and Congress, almost the most important is the question of that great ranner.

committee from the Anti Slavery Society, and a black committee of thirteen, organized to resist black committee of thirteen, organized to resist the fugitive slave law. This was to impress Kossuth with the idea of the sympathy felt for him and his cause by the whole of the abolition elk, black spirits, white spirits, and grey. In the preliminary arrangements for the banquet, every precaution was taken to pack the company, and make it almost exclusively aboli-

tion and socialist. Tickets were refused to the proprietors, editors, and regular reporters of other daily papers, while as many as sixteen were issued to the *Tribune*, about the same them; and so sure was the arrangement made that even the speeches were printed in advance quite taken by surprise. At the head of the affair, as president, sat Bryant, of the Evening Post, an Abolitionist and a sort of poetic Socialist. Horace Greeley, the white coat Socialist philosopher, was the first vice president; and Butler, a quandam avowed Abolitionist, and now

Evening Post, son in-law of Bryant, and one of the witnesses who has figured in the Forrest case. Two hours before some of the speeches elivered, proofs of them, from the newspaper offices where they were in type, were cirplated among the reporters; and the tribula tion of the speakers was great lest there should be a grand row, and that they could not deliver what was in print. The essay of Horace Gree ley upon universal peace, was the most remarka-ble of the speeches printed beforehand; and a curious and laughable thing occurred in connec-tion with it. When the toast of "the ladies" was doubt, like to see the correspondence with the British charge on this subject. If it was a cincle dentally omitted, it is a singular instance of forgetfulness; if designedly, there must be some getfulness; if designedly, there must be some getfulness; if designedly, there must be some in conflagration.

destroy slavery in the West India isles, and the Bouth as from the Southern States will be as sailed as fiercely from the South as from the North. The contagion would spread to the Southern States, and might possibly wrap them in conflagration.

given, and it being then late, some of the claqueurs thinking that their man Greeley would never get another chance, if he lost that opportunity, called him up most vociferous by the condition of every man in conflagration.

British charge on this subject. If it was a cincle institution of the Southern States will be as sailed as fiercely from the South as from the North. The contagion would spread to the sociution, it comes out only to die. That would be precisely the condition of every man would be precisely the condition of every man that opportunity, called him up most vociferous by. But Greeley having prepared and printed his speech to a very different text, was puzzled.

to promote the views and interests of a very contemptible clique. Instead of good, it has done a vast amount of injury to the cause of

KOSSUTE'S SPEECH AT BALTIMORE.

Sir: and Ludies and Gentlemen:—I look with some fear along this vast and distinguished assembly. I have the apprehension that some of those who now honor me with their presence and the manifestation of their sympathy, have the expectation to hear from me an eloquent speech. This pleasure I am entirely incapable to effect to them, firstly when the second to the second the second to the second t tee to examine witnesses, enquire into the origin of the late fire, &c.

A message was also received from the President of the United States, through his private secretary, announcing that the resolution of welcome to Kossuth had been signed.

REPAIR OF THE LIBRARY.

The resolution appropriating \$5,000 for the temporary repair of the Library was taken up.

Mr. CASS proposed an amendment adding an appropriation of \$10,000 for making additions to the Library.

The resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was received, read and laid on the table, relating to the court martial in the case of W. K. Latimer.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the committee appointed to receive Kossuth production and the manifestation of their sympathy, have dark mazes of the mystery, which will make it so plain that "he who runs may read."

The Abolitionists and Socialists are "wiser in their generation than the children of light." They never leave sny stone unturned to advance their interests, both as individuals and as partias, and they would sacrifice all things—not only to day I more and more fear to only Kossuth and the cause of Hungarian libration of the continuous of the earth—not excepting the United States—to gain one step nearer to their objects. Accordingly, the clique of Abolitionists and Socialists, connected with a portion of the press of this city, when they found that Kossuth was on his way to this country, put their heads together, and came to the conclusion that he was a trump card.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the committee appointed to receive Kossuth provided the manifestation of their sympathy, have the expectation to hear from me an eloquent that "he who runs may read."

The Abolitionists and Socialists are "wiser in the children of light."

The Abolitionists and Socialists are "wiser in the interporary repair of the United States in a torget to dark step people of the United States, that of converse to many the advance their interests, both as individuals and as

> tion with them, however much it might serve to give them a short lived and factitious importance. The affair was begun in secret, and carried on with intrigue.
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> A preliminary meeting of the clique was held, and, to cover their designs, they put upon the committee the names of some gentlemen connected with the leading journals in this city. These gentlemen, however, soon saw through the cheat, and very properly had their names of name of the cheat, and very properly had their names of name of the cheat, and very properly had their names of name of the cheat, and very properly had their names of name of the cheat, and very properly had their names of name of the cheat, and very properly had their names of name of the cheat, and very properly had their names of the cheat, and very properly had their names of the cheat, and very properly had their names of the cheat, and very properly had their names of the cheat, and very properly had their names of the cheat, and very properly had their names of the cheat should not wait to be should not Congress and the government of this mighty and glorious republic is called to take care of these mighty, common interests of your country, which make you a power on earth—a full grown

tions for the dinner went shead. Meantime, the clique sent first to the illustrious exile a white of your foreign policy—that is, the question of your intercourse and community with other nations of the world. I believe you will agree with me, gentlemen, that even in private life no to risk life, to risk existence, to risk all it has with me, gentlemen, that even in private life no man can entirely seclude himself from the community and from intercourse with his family, with the village, with the town, and with the country in which he lives. If whatever man would be willing to seclude himself from this tercourse, he would be an exile in his own

to act the part of claquers to the great guns of the abolition and socialist press, who appointed themselves presidents, vice-presidents, and every ful, can be regarded to be independent of other respect to nations. If a nation would seclude itself from intercourse and from being interested who were the chief speakers? Greeley of the Tribune, and another individual connected with the Tribune, who led the Irish at the battle of Slievegammon; Raymond of the Times, and Parke Godwin of the Exercise Is that the consequences are not felt so soon, because the hours of nations are counted by years, and the years of nations are counted by years, and the consequence would be that the nation would become an exile from humanity, which takes no interest in the fate of the Catholic Church, which is considered as the best means to get up a new loan. What is the condition of the Catholic Church, which is considered as the best means to get up a new loan. What is the condition of the Catholic Church, which is considered as the best means to get up a new loan. What is the condition of the Catholic Church, which is considered as the best means to get up a new loan. What is the condition of the Catholic church? The condition of the Catholic Church, which is considered as the best means to get up a new loan. What is the condition of the Catholic church? The condition of the Catholic Church as one, and the years of nations are counted by centuries; and the consequence would be that the nation would become an exile from humanity, which takes no interest in the fate of the Catholic Church. humanity.

in which they live an immortal life in their children, and their childrens children-of that country, whose future glory is the glory of their secludes itself in a self-woven house, but which cannot remain for eternity in that seclusion.

porters, and they had gone off to get it printed, but the chances were that it would never be spoken, for the wine had now flowed copiously, the members of the clique began to get jealous of each other, and an explosion seemed at hand. Every effort was made to prevent Mathews from delivering his speech. He was hissed and assailed in a variety of ways, and at length only got a hearing by opening a sharp fire upon his assailants, which silenced their battery. His reputation was thus saved.

the United States are not indifferent, and that the government of the United States has a foreign policy indicated that the nation would give indemnification that the policy for the policy is the policy of not meddling with any rights—any of the oppressive rights where the policy is not to have no concern, but to have concern with other nations. But I am also teld that you are interested in concerns of foreign nations, but

Kossuth, or the advencement of his c use, but Europe at home. The peace or the war, the to promote the views and interests of a very civilization or the barbarism, the freedom or the civilization or the barbarism, the freedom or the oppression, the happiness or the distress, the progress or the stagnation of Europe, cannot fail to re-set upon you, as your freedom or your oppression, your civilization or your barbarism, your stagnation or your progress, must of course re-act upon the European continent. There is a link in the destinies of mankind from which no man in the world can separate himself. [Applause.] You therefore cannot remain indifferent to the condition of that Europe with which in so many respects of your own interests you are in such close connection. e in such close connection.
[Here there was a great deal of confusion in

[Here there was a great deal of confusion in the hall, owing to the admission of a large number of persons at once.]

I am fully aware, gentlemen, this interruption is out of no disregard, but is an almost unavoidable consequence of your situation. Where a large a number of generous men are crowded together, it is not possible to remain silent. But then, also, you must not have the expectation to hear a speech. And, indeed, I must shorten my humble remarks, [Cries of "Oh, no," "Go on.] No, it is hardly possible. It is not from indisposition that I wish to shorten my remarks, because I find some strength in my mind to command my body when it is wanted. But it is an entire impossibility to make exertions to speak entire impossibility to make exertions to speak to so large an assembly. Therefore I will shorten my remarks, the more because I am happy to feel myself here, in a land of publicity. I know very well, from the generous attention which you have bestowed upon the cause which I represent here amongst that intelligent people, where almost every man reads his newspaper, that wherever I have spoken one word upon that cause which you honor by your attention, I have spoken it to the whole people of the United States.

Every man, every woman is acquainted with

Every man, every woman is acquainted with my motives; knows the cause I plead, and has also taken resolution in his or her breast already; and, therefore, I want not many speeches more, during my stay in the United States. I can dispense with argument. I can only humbly make this suggestion, it at it is impossible for the United States not to feel interested in the condition of Europe; and that there never yet was a time when the condition of Europe deserved your attention more than at this precise served your attention more than at this precise moment. You know what is the condition of Europe now. It is a universal oppression of civil, political and religious liberty—those three great treasures which make your glo:y and your happiness. And you know also, that out of this happiness. And you know also, that out of this oppression every man has foreseen that a new revolution on the European continent must arise. You know that that great revolution is brought

home already to the nations of Europe, by the impious blow of Louis Napoleon.

The elected President of France has by his The elected President of France has by mi impious blow struck down the constitution, in order that he might become Emperor. He has stricken it down as a tool of the Czar of Russia stricken it down as a tool of the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Austria. It was yesterday I received the news that the Austrian ministry has openly declared that the absolutistical powers of Europe are resolved to maintain the usurpation of Louis Napoleon. Therefore the revolution is already broken out in Europe. The first blow of war is already struck, and no man is the world has the rough to store its man in the world has the power to stop its progress. Its vibration will be felt throughout Europe, and no where with more resolution than in my poor down-trodden fatherland. [Ap-

for the restoration of my fatherland to its free-dom and independence. We have had a nation-ality; now we have none. We have had a con-stitution. By the blessing of God we sficceeded to transfer it from an aristocratic to a democratic one, three years ago. Now Hungary has no constitution at all. We were a free people for family, an exile in his own city, an exile in his own constitution at all. We were a free people for own country. [Applause.] Even so is it with nations, which are only single individuals in the great family of mankind. If a nation should centralized power of—not the empire, not the other daily papers, while as many as sixteen were issued to the Tribune, about the same number to the Times, and hundreds who did not belong to the press, of any shade of opinion, got tickets, on the understanding that they were to act the part of claquers to the great guns of the abolition and socialist press, who appointed themselves presidents, vice-presidents, and every thing else. The toasts were all assigned to rations. Put the richest, the strongest, the most powerful man only for a single week into a position to be secluded from all intercourse with the members of his family, his fellow-citizens of the city and country in which he lives, and only look to the consequences! What would become of this man? Quite the same is also true in respect to retire the religion. The Protestant church and its own self-government for its own churches respect to the consequences. and schools. Now, it is taken from it. The Butler, a quandam avowed Abolitionist, and now a secret one, played second fiddle to Greeley, and M. Frobell, a Socialist writer from Germany, also connected with the *Tribune*, was the third vice-president.

Catholic church had its own power to dispose in the concerns of other nations, it would come quite into the same as a private man who would seclude himself only for a week. The only difference is that the consequences are not felt property of the Catholic Church, which is con-Austrian government is encroaching upon the property of the Catholic Church, which is considered as the best means to get up a new loan.

numanity.

lifetime for religious liberty in Hungary, we had that church in the foremost rank of the struggle citizens care only for the momentary private comfort, and not for the future of that country applause. So much do we value the freedom applause. So much do we value the freedom of conscience that the single thought that a Protestant has lost his religious liberty equally with the Catholic, or that those who profess the children, whose future power and happiness is the power and happiness of their children. Man secluded, like nations secluded from each other, would be like the silk worm, which to be sure is a single drop of blood in our veins, the war for the restoration of religious independence, as tion with it. When the toast of "the ladies" was given, and it being then late, some of the claqueurs thinking that their man Greeley would never get another chance, if he lost would never get another chance in the chance of the chance in the chance of the chance rope to struggle for religious liberty, as it was the only barrier, in former times, of Christianity, when Mahommedism was inva ling Europe. | Ap-

> that the nation would give indemnification to landlords who lost, by the reform laws there, any rights—any of the oppressive rights which they held upon the peasantry. Now Austria, by heavy taxation, takes from the people its